

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The trial of Wm. Gage, for murder, by throwing a brick at the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, near Lucas, Ohio, last May, killing an unknown man and wounding two or three other persons, was concluded last night. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree." Gage will be sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The refreshing influence of all fruits preserved in their own juices has caused a very large demand in England for them from the continent for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of the war, and the English markets are completely cleared of preserved pine apples, peaches, and such like fruits.

Indiana having gone democratic and elected a majority to the lower house of the Legislature, Senator Morton, it is said, will decline the appointment of minister to England, so as to prevent the election of a democrat as his successor in the U. S. Senate.

The St. Michael's (Md.) Comet states that wild ducks have made their appearance in the rivers and creeks on the Eastern Shore. Wild geese are flying over that vicinity, making their way to their old feeding grounds.

The Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico, which has had its headquarters in New York for a long time, has been formally dissolved by the President, Senor Alama, in obedience to the recent neutrality proclamation of President Grant.

Errors and discrepancies have been discovered in the census returns of various assistant marshals, which, after minute investigation, have led Superintendent Walker to the belief that they were committed by them with fraudulent intent.

A large amount of the recent over issue of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad stock has been settled for at eighty cents on the dollar, the guilty parties preferring these terms to a criminal prosecution.

On Saturday night the steamer Maryland, of the Baltimore and Charleston line, collided in the Chesapeake Bay with the schooner Fannie. The Maryland received considerable damage, and returned to Baltimore for repairs.

The members already elected to the Forty-second Congress number 82—Republicans 56, Democrats 26; a net gain of eight for the latter. A full House is 243 members. There remain to be elected 163 members.

Dispatches from Dayton say that General Schenck's friends have determined to contest Campbell's election from the third Ohio district.

A fire occurred at Charleston, (Kanawha) West Virginia, on Friday morning, destroying a whole block of buildings. Loss about \$75,000, and mostly insured.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Convention of Maryland and the District of Columbia will assemble at Metropolitan Church, Washington, to-morrow evening.

The blacks in Martinique revolted on the 24th ult. The revolt was suppressed. It was caused by the revolution in France.

The reopening of the port of Kiel is officially announced, but mariners are warned against torpedoes in the channel.

A private dispatch from Florence, dated the 5th, says that Mazzini is free.

Three thousand troops have arrived at Havana from Spain.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—The city is very quiet and nearly every house has upon it the emblem of mourning. Little else than the virtues and heroic deeds of the "mighty dead" are talked of and all thought seems directed to that single channel.

The Legislature is not in session and there is nothing of special interest.

Among those named in connection with the U. S. Senatorship is Mr. Cochrane of Staunton, who hopes to receive the support of the "Consolidation" element in the Legislature. Senator Johnston, the present incumbent, has many warm supporters, while Gov. Walker, W. T. Sutherland and Col. Edmund Pendleton, members of the Senate from Botetourt, are spoken of.

A bill has been introduced in the House for a repeal of so much of the act, passed at the last session, as compelled the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company to construct that road between Alexandria and Fredericksburg before it shall be continued to Washington.

Col. Carrington has fitted up in a luxurious style the Ballard House, now kept in conjunction with the Exchange, and it is hardly excelled by any hotel in the country.

Tournament.

CENTREVILLE, Oct. 15.—The grand challenge tournament between the knights of Fairfax C. H. and the knights of Centreville, which was to come off on the 11th inst., proved to be a failure on account of the inclemency of the weather which prevented the knights from meeting, to the great disappointment of many. The rain ceasing in a measure in the evening, the respective bodies each held a tournament on their own ground. The one at Centreville was a fine affair, nature's dreariness not seeming to deter fair women from gracing the occasion and bestowing her brightest smiles on her favorite knight. After an animated contest the following gentlemen were named victors:—C. C. Gheen, "Lone Star Knight" who crowned Miss Jennie Palmer "Queen" of love and beauty; W. H. Palmer, "Bachelor's Hall" chose Miss Jennie Dear, First Maid of Honor; W. W. Summers, "Southern Chivalry," Miss Jennie Herbert, Second Maid of Honor, and H. C. Dear, "Ivory," Miss Belle Summers, Third Maid of Honor.

The evening passed away as "merry as a marriage bell." On the following day nature having again resumed her smiles, the challenged knights of Centreville repaired to the Court House, and in turn challenged the knights of that place for a trial of skill, but the challenge was not accepted. The knights then returned and had another trial which equalled it in no respect to the one of the preceding day. The assembly then adjourned to the village close by, where all who wished chased the gliding house with flying feet until rosy dawn heralded the coming of another day.

A Card.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 17, 1870. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:—In an editorial of your paper of the 15th inst., you say "some reports having prevailed that Judge Thomas and Col. Brent were disaffected towards Col. Braxton the Conservative candidate for Congress from this district."

You deny the correctness of these reports, and say "that both these gentlemen, and their friends will give him their warm and hearty support."

I was not aware that such rumors were in circulation until I saw your paper, and I thank you kindly for your denial of their truth. A warm and continued friendship has existed between Col. Braxton and myself for twenty years; and nothing during that period of time has occurred to interrupt it.

Col. Braxton is a high toned and intelligent gentleman, of fine talents and experience in public affairs. He is entitled to the warm, active and cordial support of the Conservative party of this district.

As my personal friend, as well as the nominee of the Convention I shall use my best efforts to promote his election. Respectfully, GEORGE WM. BRENT.

Last Illness and Death of Gen. Lee.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, Oct. 13, 1870.—Knowing the peculiar interest that Alexandria had in Gen. R. E. Lee, I have deemed it proper to give you a few details of his death, and the attendant circumstances. As is well known his health has been wretched during the past year, but skillful medical attendance had so far kept at bay the ravages of disease, that, with the exception of a few weeks, he had performed his duties as President of Washington College, until last Wednesday week, the 28th of September; on the afternoon of that day he attended Faculty meeting, and there being an extraordinary amount of business to transact, one or two of the Professors asked to be permitted to finish his work for him, he looked so worn and weary; however, he finished it himself, and then went immediately to the Vestry meeting of his church, where he was kept busily engaged for three hours. This was the last duty he performed on earth; the grand old soldier, hero of a hundred battle fields, spent the last few precious hours of his life in the performance of his sacred duty as a vestryman of a village church.

Conspicuous of true greatness than this exhibit after the meeting he went home, and upon entering the room where his family were at tea, Mrs. Lee spoke to him: he did not answer her, but taking out his watch seemed to be trying to find out the time; again she spoke to him, but again received no reply. Gen. Custis Lee then rose from the table and went to him, and found that he was apparently speechless and incapable of motion. As there were no decisive indications of paralysis, or of apoplexy, it was hoped that the attack was due to nervous prostration only, and would soon pass off, and until last Monday all indications seemed favorable, all trusted that he would soon be at his post again; but all this time he himself seems to have been fully impressed with the idea that his end was approaching. When his son, Gen. Custis Lee, would speak of what he must do when he recovered, he would shake his head slowly and point upward, as if to say that the things of this world were no longer for him, but that his home was there above; and when on Monday, his physician, Dr. Madison entered his room, and noticing how much brighter and better he looked, asked him with "How do you feel this morning General?" after a moment's pause he said slowly but distinctly "I feel better"—"The Dr. then said to him "You must make haste and get well, Traveller has been standing in his stable so long that he needs exercise." The General shook his head slowly, he knew that he should never ride his steed again. From that time he became worse, and gradually sunk until yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock without a struggle, like an infant falling asleep, he breathed his last at the age of 63 years 8 months and 23 days. As the age of 63 years, an incident that happened during the last few days of his life, may be mentioned. When his son or daughter would bring him the brandy and beef tea that had been prescribed for him, he would move it away, but when the Dr. would bring it, he would take it immediately, showing, although apparently unconscious, the soldier to the last, obeying the proper authority and none other. It would be useless to pretend here to pronounce an eulogy upon Gen. Lee; that must be left to nobler pens than mine, nor would I attempt to describe the grief of the Southern people at this loss; suffice it to say that here it is intense, the national loss is a personal one here, all business is suspended, badges of mourning are visible everywhere—the very town seems dead.

This morning at 1 o'clock the body was conveyed in solemn procession from the residence to the Chapel, where it will lie in state until 11 o'clock Saturday the 15th inst., when it will be interred beneath the Chapel. Memorial services were held this morning at 9 o'clock in the College Chapel, and will be held again to-morrow at the same hour. The congregation at this morning's service was very large; Rev. Gen. Pendleton, and Rev. Mr. Jones delivered impressive addresses.

The procession for conveying the body from the residence to the Chapel formed at half past eleven o'clock under the charge of Prof. J. J. White as Chief Marshal, and was arranged as follows: 1. Escort of Honor consisting of officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army. 2. The Chaplain, Dr. Pendleton. 3. The Pallbearers with the body. 4. Trustees and Faculty of Washington College. 5. Students of Washington College. 6. Visitors and Faculty Virginia Military Institute. 7. Officers and Cadets V. M. I. 8. Masons and Odd Fellows. 9. Citizens.

The Pallbearers were as follows: 1. Judge E. T. Anderson, David E. Moore, Sr., Trustees of the College. 2. Com. M. F. Maury, Col. John M. Brooke, Professors V. M. I. 3. Col. W. P. Johnson, Hon. J. R. Tucker, Professors Washington College. 4. Wm. L. Prather, Edward P. Clarke, Students Washington College. 5. Capt. J. C. Boude, Capt. J. P. Moore, Soldiers C. S. A. 6. Wm. G. White, Jos. G. Steele, Citizens of Lexington.

In this order, and with "Traveller," Gen. Lee's war horse, draped in black following the hearse, the procession moved slowly to the Chapel, where the body was deposited to lie in state until Saturday, as mentioned above. The Chapel, College, and Episcopal church here have been draped in black.

Further particulars will regard to funeral, &c., will be sent by next mail.

Dr. Madison has given the following as his opinion of the cause of Gen. Lee's death: "Remote cause, the long continuance of moral causes commencing with the campaign of 64 and its disastrous termination. Proximate cause, mental and physical fatigue inducing venous congestion of the brain, which, however, never proceeded as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death."

WILLIS.

The Funeral at Lexington.

LXINGTON, VA., October 15, via STAUNTON October 16.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. Robert E. Lee took place here to-day. The day was clear and pleasant, and many persons were present from a distance and from the surrounding country. At ten o'clock the procession formed into line, under Professor White, of Washington College, and marched to the chapel. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Pendleton. No sermon was preached, in deference to the expressed desire of General Lee. After the funeral services were concluded in the chapel the body was removed to the vault prepared for its reception, and the concluding services were read by the Chaplain. The cortege then passed through the library in double file to where General Lee is entombed, and took a last look at the remains. The marble slab was then laid upon the vault, and the ceremonies were at an end. All along the line of the funeral cortege the windows and porches were crowded with weeping women and children.

The English journals are teeming with eulogistic obituary notices of General Lee. In the Times Colonel Fremont of the Guards, says "the only blot upon the reputation of the great commander was the escape from annihilation of the Northern army after the battle of Fredericksburg, which is to be attributed to the fact that his sense of humanity prevailed over every other consideration."

ALEXANDRIA and Fredericksburg R. R.

[Communicated.]

Mr. ***** had hoped his labors on the vexed question of the railroad had been brought to a close, when he found it had been taken up by such able hands in the Board of Aldermen, notwithstanding the resistance in that body by one of its members having so large a pecuniary stake, that it should have made him silent, when private interests and his public duties come in direct conflict. Is there not determination in our legislative halls, National, State, or Municipal? I fear it is shown in innumerable instances in the first, at least one or more in the second, and it looks amazingly like it in the last.

After this exordium permit me to occupy again some space in your columns, upon which I have so often trespassed, to resume the conflict. I can only apologize to you, Mr. Editor, and your readers, by saying that I have lived too long in this community, not to exert my ability and influence I may possess, in resisting and exposing any selfish schemes, which may be concocted by any man or set of men, though among them I may reach old personal friends from whom better things might be expected. I shall war against all acts, by which the interests of this good old town, the place of my nativity, is likely to be jeopardized, let who will or abet them. Some two weeks ago, you published the route proposed by the Fredericksburg Railroad Company from Alexandria to Brooks Station.

It struck me at the time that it was out of place that when a charter had been granted from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, that the company should advertise for proposals from contractors, to build a road—not to Fredericksburg, but for one to a point some twenty miles or more short of Fredericksburg. In your synopsis of the points to be touched by this route, commencing at West Grove, the initial point, you specify 20 stations to "Belmont Bay" and "West of Colchester," which appeared to me to be all right, as affording facilities for a fair portion of Fairfax, and the people of that county.

From the point on Occoquan river to "the objective point," Brooks Station, I have very little knowledge of the other 15 points named, but some of them, such as "Freestone," "Cuck-nit," "Possum Nose," "Shipping Point," "near Evansville," I knew to be on the Potomac. Not relying upon my imperfect knowledge of this part of the county of Prince William, I consulted a very intelligent friend, well acquainted with localities, whose business in shipping timber and wood from over the creeks emptying into the Potomac, and learned from him that my route was correct, that the route, as surveyed after crossing Occoquan River, to the Eastward till it touched the river, and was continued along its very margin to "the objective point."

The proposed route, necessarily crosses at the mouths of all the creeks, including Nabasco, Quantico, &c., and will materially interfere with the navigation of all the streams, which are in fact estuaries of the Potomac, in which the tides rise and falls with the river, and must necessarily impede the navigation of all these streams, though the bridges across them be provided with draws—so that small steam boats plying on these streams and even long boats with masts must encounter the risks of damage in passing through these draws during the prevalence of high strong tides or heavy gales of wind.

These difficulties were fully appreciated by my friend, and upon asking the reason why the company should adopt such a route, where the bridges and causeways must of necessity be long and expensive, he suggested they had probably adopted it as being cheaper than cuts through the hills bounding these creeks higher up the river. This hypothesis seems to me reasonable, and only tends to show that this *foreign corporation*, a branch of the great "Pennsylvania Central Railway," wielding a capital of 50 to 100 millions disregards all considerations other than their lust for making a road which shall bring the most money into their coffers.

In the simplicity of my heart, it never occurred to me that the General Assembly of Virginia would fail to look, and look closely, into the results of granting such a valuable franchise without providing to the fullest extent for the convenience and interests of the people through whose county such a road should pass. Look at it and it will at once be seen that instead of the road running somewhere near the middle of the county affording facilities for trade to the people, enhancing the value of their lands, by opening to market thousands of acres of valuable timber and arable lands, thereby adding to the assessed value thereof, and helping to replenish the exhausted treasury of the State, it is proposed to run along the margin of the river, where they need no new facilities for transportation, and would not use the railroad were they furnished with stations at the mouths of all these creeks crossed by it. The facts according to a plain common sense view of the subject are undoubtedly these. This gigantic of enterprise has secured this charter, and are now endeavoring to manipulate it for their own selfish purposes, by making the nearest through connection between the North and South for travel only, utterly disregarding the interests of the State. No one, much less the writer of this article, will hesitate to say, that it is of vast importance to facilitate intercommunication in this way. But these facilities may be furnished, and as well furnished, probably better, by an interior route free from the deleterious, miasmatic influences in the Summer, of the low marshy grounds, which abound at the mouths of these creeks, whilst a valuable consideration will enure to the State, for the grant of this charter, and the benefits be mutual and reciprocal, instead of being, as at present, all on one side.

The writer has pondered deeply upon the whole subject of these railroads, has kept an eye upon all proceedings touching them, sought information wherever it can be acquired, and has not failed in getting information as to proceedings in the Legislature, and he now hears it stated that Mr. Reuben Johnston has introduced a bill in the House of Delegates, repealing so much of the charter as requires the construction of the road between Alexandria and Fredericksburg before it can be built to Washington.

The Hon. member of the House of Delegates so far as the writer can learn has not consulted with his constituents (and I fear their interests) in any of his proceedings, and his objects in these movements can only be surmised.

What is to be gained in the interests of his constituents—I mean his constituents of this county—by the proposed repeal. We have now ample facilities for trade and travel with Washington, and the construction of so much of the line, and the construction of a road can only be made by the road to Fredericksburg, to be needed before, that portion of the road secure, perhaps, that portion of the road through our town from the Orange depot through Northampton, originally granted to J. B. Stewart's charter, and which some of us insist has been lost by non use.

Should this amendment be adopted there can be little doubt that the company holding the present charter will claim their grant of the Corporation, as an appendage of the new charter, which they claim is a renewal of that of Stewart, and will most likely proceed to construct the road through Henry street in defiance of the corporate authorities or any legal proceeding on their part by injunction or otherwise.

It would be a fearful encounter between our impoverished corporation, and a railroad company with untold millions of capital.

But, *justitia, ruat cælum*, (let justice be done though the heavens fall) it need be, let us stand up like Lee in the Wilderness and

battle for our rights, though like that illustrious hero, our means be seemingly utterly inadequate to the contest, we may like him, in that case, prevail, and maintain our foot hold, and our rights.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.—On Thursday morning Mr. John French one of the employees of the Alexandria and Manassas railroad, and who resides in our village, whilst standing on the rear platform car, was struck on the head by a post of one of the cattle stops, and knocked senseless from the car. At the latest accounts he was still so, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Mr. John Kenter well known in this vicinity, and son-in-law of Mr. Wm. S. Fewell, died on Thursday morning at York Pa., from injuries received on the Northern and Central Railroad.

Major. E. M. Braxton the Conservative Candidate for Congress from this District, will address the people of Prince William at Bentsville, on Monday 7th of November.

There will be a Radical Convention held at Manassas on Tuesday, Oct. 26th, for the purpose of nominating a representative to the Congress of the United States.

The term of the Prince William Circuit Court commenced at Bentsville on Monday, Oct. 10, 1870. Hon. James Keith, Judge. The bar was well represented by the members of the Warrenton and Alexandria bars.—*Manassas Gazette.*

Daniel Backner, alias Daniel Buckman, alias Daniel Bickner, (colored), was committed to jail on Monday last, charged with stealing a horse from James Nokes, on the 7th of July last. At the same time, Peter Price, alias William Allen, was committed charged with stealing five head of cattle from F. G. Beale, of Fauquier county.

Dr. J. D. Payne, of Greenwie, in the county, has had erected this summer, a fine residence finished in the modern style. Mr. Otto Wittrichen, who purchased the farm of Mr. R. O. Grayson, has erected a splendid mansion with fine outbuildings, &c. Both of these improvements are an ornament to the county.

A petition signed by twenty or thirty radicals &c., of Manassas and vicinity, for the removal of the present postmaster at that place, Mr. Merchant, and sent to Mr. Lewis McKenzie, a few days ago, for his endorsement, was returned to the petitioners endorsed with Mr. McKenzie's disapproval.

A number of our farmers are not doing so well in their fall crop.

Fresh beef is selling at 8 to 10 cts. per pound by the quarter or half quarter.

Butter is scarce, and the supply not equal to the demand, at 30 cents a pound, and a poor article to boot.

Wild game is plentiful this season. Mr. Holland, of Bentsville, has caught seven quails and eight or ten partridges this fall.—*Prince William Advocate.*

Advices received at Washington concerning the health of Chief Justice Chase indicate, says the Chronicle, that it is very doubtful if he will ever be able to resume his seat upon the Supreme Bench.

Since the death of George Washington, no such heartfelt, universal sorrow has been shown by the Southern people, as is at present exhibited at the death of Gen. Lee. Differences of opinion have been forgotten in the general esteem for his character.

The continued illness of Robt. Ridgway, of the Lynchburg district, induces him to decline presenting his name to the Conservative Convention of this district, for nomination for re-election to Congress.

It is said that the Chateau of St. Cloud has been burnt. It is stated that it was fired by a shell from Paris, no Prussians being there at the time.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, OCTOBER 17.

FLOUR, Superfine	57 1/2	@	6 00
Extra	57 1/2	@	6 00
Family	57 1/2	@	6 00
Family choice	58 00	@	6 00
WHEAT, White choice	1 45	@	1 50
Good to prime	1 40	@	1 45
Red, choice	1 45	@	1 48
Good to prime	1 40	@	1 45
Common to fair	1 15	@	1 25
CORN, White	0 85	@	0 90
Mixed	0 85	@	0 85
Yellow	0 80	@	0 80
RYE	0 75	@	0 85
BUCKWHEAT	0 33	@	0 38
Common to middling	0 18	@	0 27
EGGS	0 25	@	0 26
CHICKENS, per dozen	3 00	@	4 00
IRISH POTATOES	1 00	@	1 25
LARD	0 18	@	0 19
ONIONS, washed	4 75	@	5 50
TIMOTHY SEED	4 75	@	5 50
BACON, Hams, sugar-cured	0 25	@	0 28
Sides	0 18	@	0 18
Shoulders	0 15	@	0 15
GREEN APPLES, per bushel	1 75	@	2 00
PLASTER, ground, per ton	6 50	@	8 00
Ground	8 25	@	8 50
"bags"	7 25	@	8 50
Liverpool	4 50	@	5 00
Turkey Island (Liverpool)	4 45	@	5 00
Wool, Common Unwashed	0 42	@	0 50
Washed	0 48	@	0 45
Meringe, unwashed	0 22	@	0 30
Meringe, washed	0 40	@	0 45
BEANS, White	0 00	@	0 50
"MAC" 100 lbs from the cars	1 00	@	1 75
HAY, per ton from the cars	15 00	@	18 00
PERUVIAN GUANO	75 00	@	78 00

REMARKS.—The market for Flour opens dull; stocks are small but ample to meet the demand, which is confined to a light city trade. Wheat is quiet and less; offerings of 3901 bushels red and 32 of white, with sales of the former at 115, 120, 122, 125, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 135 and 136. Corn is dull, and the market may be quoted 3 1/2 cts; offerings of 3202 bushels mixed and 470 of yellow, with sales of the former at 8) and 8 1/2. Rye is nominal; offerings of 270 bushels, but no sales reported. Oats are dull and lower; offerings of 2420 bushels; with sales at 50, 42, 43 and 44. Butter is scarce and high. Eggs are wanted at 25 1/2 cts.

MARINE LIST.

SUN 6088 6 11 | MOON SETS 11 05
SUN 4278 6 19

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 17.

ARRIVED.
Scho. Kliza & Rebecca, and John J. Ward, New York, to American Coal Co.

MEMORANDA.
Schr Fannie A. Bailey, Locke, from Windsor, N. S., for this port, arrived at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, and Anna Lyon, Grant, hence for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.

Schr L. W. Wheeler, hence at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Fannie H. Buckley, hence for Boston arrived at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schrs Abbie Pittman, Wiley, and Louisa Crockett, Flanders, hence at Providence 14th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS.
Boats Michl F. Farnon, to Hamp & Baltimore Coal Co.; Benj F. Charlton, to J. A. Boyce; and Geo Sherman and Chas Robb, to American Coal Co.

DEPARTURES.
Boats Geo Sherman and Charles Robb, for Cumberland.

MANSION HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, Va.
ROOM 182.

MORRIS BERNHARDT,
OPTICIAN,
OF BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

More recently from New York, offers those who are suffering from weak and defective sight his

M. BERNHARDT, OPTICIAN & OCUList & OPTICIAN

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR 1868 IN THE YEAR 1868 IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TRADE MARK

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TRADE MARK

GLASS SPECTACLES,
superior to any other in use—constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of

CONCAVE CONVEX ELIPSIS,
admirably adapted to the organs of Sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented. Used only by

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The advantages of these Spectacles over all others are:

1. THEY CAN BE WORN WITH PERFECT EASE for any length of time at one sitting, affording astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or any other artificial light, comfort to the spectacle wearer hitherto unknown.

2. HOW TO SELECT GLASSES. It requires professional guidance even when a good article is offered. Doctor Bernhardt not only has the best Glasses that can be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.

TESTIMONY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
From Medical gentlemen, Professors of the highest Colleges and Universities in Alexandria, Va., and the Union.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 16, 1870.
It affords much pleasure to state that after a careful examination of the glasses used by Prof. Bernhardt, and his peculiar arrangements for adapting them to the improvement of the varied defects and diseases of the human eye, we feel assured that he is a most skillful and accomplished Optician, and we very cordially commend him to the confidence of the community.

M. D. BEDFORD BROWN, M. D.
WM. R. KLIPSTEIN, M. D.
J. J. BULLOCK.

Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, ROBT. R. S. HOUGH, M. D., Pastor M. E. Church South.

Alexandria, September 1